DEFENDERATE FERALE

erth Year. No. 14.

MILWAUKEB, WIS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901.

Whole No. 166.

the Shift SO.672 persons per the Sands of homicides in the States during the Sve Leater ender of our expitalistic system

tipe and organisation in every synchip of achoes district is what it. Brotz reader of The Bernid natic proj if there is none in his vicinity

Rhode Island SL2 per cent. of the O inhabitants or more, while this a nlso constitutes 70 per cont. of lation in Massachusetts, 68.5 cent in New York, 61.2 per cent. in Jersey and 53.2 per cent. in Con-No wonder the Socialists of states care little for the farmers t a farmer's programme. But states form only a small fraction

minister of the gospel, Rev. Dr. sin of Oyster Bay, has had the talk from the pulpit, to say that " marchy, nor is anarchy in any way led narchy is the outspring of pov aty and ignorance. Education is y. It is sad to contemplate 60, 00 children in New York unable to at and school. It is wrong to class the ingmen with Anarchists. They are sport. There is as much difference be Socialism and anarchy as there li tween good and bad. Socialism is the e of the poet and the philosopher. here should be more justice in our Leg ares, for there are many unjus

There is a decided tendency among t of superficial observers to exagger ate the influence exerted by the news The newspaper is a power, very naturally, end a great power. But ever the power of the press is on the decline newspapers do not mold public opinion any more; they often only express have ebout as good a dally pres will want a better class of daily papers ally papers that will convey ideas news of the day, instead o ding sensations, scandals or vitu pulling and just as soon os people news publications, even though they will see less "paper" for a penny or two-so soon will we have better newspa-pers. It is the PUBLIC that is to and preachers who have a ten dency to sermonise against Hearst, Pn litzer, etc., ought to bear that in mind.

It is officially stated that the Amalga mated Association of Iron, Steel and Workers gave up its right to control the following milla:

The Crescent, Irondale, Chester, Star Monongahela, Demmler and Monesse mills of the American Tiuplate company The Canal Dover, Hyde Park, Meadow, Saltsburgh, Dewees, Wood and Welisville mills of the American Shee company; the Painter, McCutchson & Clark mills of the American Hoop

The Joliet and Milwaukee mills of the

Federal Steel company.
All of the mills of the American Tube company. The Amalgameted Association of Iron

Breel Workers has by this defeat more than a third of its member which was always rather small-15,000 in good standing. But if members of the Amalgamated learn that the time for an exand aristocratic tredes union he and that labor of every descripconcentrated capitalism success terthermore, if the me algamated learn by this lesson the economic warfare (the strik itt) is insufficient; and that lanest weapon nowadays is th then this defeat may turn be a bleading in disguise even for Igameted Association.

rewery lords ere expected to comon Congress again the coming er reductions in the tax During the last session, when rigoruas efforts were pu representatives or the below hashy agreed upon. B. L. bleman of the Republican Milwankee and tites of Milwaukee an constantives of the Milwankse or spent much time in Washington

the present difuction of trease difficulty that further red-The transmit applies and the companion of small in the companion of small in the companion of the companion

come of the 16h This might form a hack for in all-up measing for the workers, and also for a national bundle incourse against want in cases of rich-ness set of work, etc. But, also, we are not advanced ores as far as that.

Busis Goldman wants to repeat in Chi-cago the Caruland speech, which is sup-posed to have inculented murder in the mind of assessin Coolgons according to his confession. One would think that his confession. One would think that finnes if she he sens or decent would keep quiet after the detestable role she played in this herrible affair. Not so, forms, the is sound to get all the afvertising and "glery" out of that das-tardly murder in Buffalo that she possibly can. Which is another proof of total degeneracy of that woman.

No wonder Abarchists are growing up in this country like weeds. The "ruling" business has become the most farcical that is to attend a session of the Legis- powerless without accomplishing ita aim. cil of Milwaukee. Yet this "ruling" bush ness has become the most expensive bus'ness on the face of the earth. It would annually to shut np shop, to stay home by one single revolutionary exploit.

This policy was changed to some or go to Chins.

art: The chief characteristic of the Nineteenth century has been the extension of the benefits of education to the masses of the people. Its chief lesson is that education increases the wealth is that education increases the wealth producing power of a people in direct proportion to its distribution and thoroughness. In fact the relations between education and productivity are as well understood now that you can measure the wealth producing power of ple by the school privileges they have enjoyed. Statistics which they have enjoyed. Statistics show, for example, that the power of the people of the different states to earn money is in direct proportion to the length of the period the average citizen of each has attended school.—Appleton Post.

lower of people may be in direct proportion to the length of the period average citizen has attended school. Yet the money getting power has not been lu the same proportion; there is a strong tendency towards a "learned" proletariat all over the United States. Still, we Socialists would a thousand times rather have an educated proletariat than an llliterate one, for the chances are that a mass composed of men with a good education will understand the faults of the present system and also see the remedy. The Socialists the world over are in favor of as much education as can possibly be gotten.

A Paris dispatch tells us with a horrified air that the Socialistic illustrated an Bearre, which means 'butterplate." in a recent number issued series of illustrations, drawlug caricatures and cartoons from the peu of the known French artist, Jean Weber, dealing with events of the Trausvasi we which cartoons were violent personal attacks on the late Queen Victoria, Edward, Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Kitchener. The cartoons are, according to the capitalistic cable dispatch, "of the coulevards by the ears with amazement

One picture respresents Queen Victoria as burning amid red flames and appealing vainly to Mme. Kruger in heaven for de liverance. Another shows President Kruger washed up naked on the beach and dring, while the monarchs of Europ turn their heads away. Still another co stitutes a "monstrous insult" to King Ed-ward and is indescribable, says the dispatch. Others represent emaciated Trans-vanl women lying in the threes of death, while British foldiers steal their chil-

We must confuse that we camor see anything "terrible" or "shocking" in all them. Such attents are more than excusable in the face of the British atrocities in South Africa. It is the bad contients of the platomacy of the world that makes them trumbleover the excitations of the platomacy of the world that makes them trumbleover the excitations at the service of the profit of the last makes in the service of the profit of the last makes in the service of the profit of the last makes in the service of the fresh and the chicago American and New York Joseph typ—are constantly

TO UNDERSTAND THE PARTY * NEWS PROM GERMANY.

A suble dispatch of increase has reported that the convention of the Social Democratic party of Germany has oursured the famous Socialist writer, Edward Bernstein, severally for his esticious of some of Marx's theories. It seems odd that a man should be centured by the national convention of a great party for during to point out in a strictly scientific manner some theoretical weak-usess of the theory of a clausist. We must say that this procedure smells more of a church than of a political party. Still Bernstein, who is the present theoretical leader of the evolutionary school of socialism in Germany, need not despair. A glance in the past history of his party will prove that he is certain to win.

In Germany there have been two opposite principles in the Socialist move meat from of old-1, a, the political revolutionary, the inheritance of the French and German revolutions of 1839 and 1848; and the economic-evolutionary

inciple, the best legacy of Karl Marx to his followers.

During the youth of the party, especially in the '60s and '70s of the Nineuth' century, the "revolutionary" principle was in the ascendant. Most business has become the most farcical of the German Socialists had takes some part in the bloody struggles of business in this country; all e man has 1848, and had seen for themselves how that revolution, through the fault of to do in order to convince himself of the bourgeoisie, had suddenly stopped in its trinmphal career and had faller

To them the duty of Social Democracy was this: The awakened proleta rist must finish the uncompleted wark of the bougeoiste, and win democracy, freedom and equality for Germany, but at the same time it must take one long and decisive step forward and unite economical to political emancipationcopie to pay our members of Congress cratic political constitution it must establish the socialistic system. The eco nomical as well as the political aim of the party should be attained, if possible

This policy was changed to some extent in the time of the anti-Socialist stock of capitalistic laws on hand to last law, which was a "creation" of Bismarck. While this law no doubt helped the a long while and we cannot expect a growth of the Social Democratic party in Germany in many ways, yet the twelve different kind of legislation until the So-years of oppression also called the attention of the Social Democracy in the cialists have acquired sufficient strength most impressive manner to the power of the ruling class and to the fact that the to give it to us.

most impressive manner to the power of the ruling class and to the fact that the prevailing economical institutions were infinitely stronger than they had been given credit for in the propaganda. People were OBLIGED to SFE wha Charles W. Dahney, president of the University of Tennessee, has recently been making a study of the infinence of education on production, based apondata derived from official reports, the result of which is contained in a simple leaster that is before us. It is full of mest and although it was designed for Tennessee readers—by way of reminding them of an imperative duty—it should be scattered as far and wide as the leaves of antumn. It is especially worthy of the attention of the mossbacks in every city, village, hamlet and in country parts throughout the land who contend that the work of education is being overdone and complain of the cost thereof to the tax-payers. This class of people is mostly impressed by the dollar argument and this is why we commend President Dabney's findings to its consideration of the party, would go the way which Karl Mary land trusted to the development of economic conditions, which of themselves, without any interference of the party, would go the way which Karl Mary land trusted to the development of economic pecially. Here is what he says in part:

The chief characteristic of the Nine-Charles W. Dabney, president of the they had overlooked before, that the present system of society was far too full

should be concentrated in a few hands, at which point of development the transfer of all husiness, all wealth and power, to the hands of the great propertyless mass, collectively-in other words, the rise of the Socialist society would be comparatively rapid and easy.

This, which might well be called the PASSIVE theory of Socialist evolution, was held by the great majority of our German comrades along with the revo-lutionary theory, towards the close of the period of the anti-Socialist law. After the repeal of the anti-Socialist law in 1800 it was seen how little thee we principles were connected. Three fundamentally different views in regard

to the future tactics of the party at once made their appearance. One faction in Berlin-not a very large one-regarded the repeal of the anti-Socialist law as a confession of weakness and defeat on the part of the ruling To this faction the political situation was the same as it was before 1878, only with far more favorable conditions. Accordingly it demanded that the old tactics of the party should be renewed with redoubled energy. That is, that the so-called revolutionary principle should again be anthoritatively placed in the foreground. These were the so-called "Jungen" ("Young Men"), led by Wildberger and Werner

Another group, with Georg von Vollmar at their head, represented the op osite principle, the economic-evolutionary, but no looger merely in its passive acceptance, as had been the case under the anti-Socialist law, but as a continuation of this theory in an ACTIVE sense. That is, Volimar declared: twelve years of the anti-Socialist law have cured na forever of laying the chief stress ou the so-called revolutionary principle of the early day, and the inter-pretation which has been put upon it of late has completely robbed it of its true significance." He said: "Since we claim that we desire only the revolutionizing of men's minds, we must lay all stress to point out the economical evolution of the capitalist system. We also must use all the influence and power we pos sess to so affect the economical and political development of affairs that it will benefit the working class as much as possible today and strengthen it in every way. Yet, at the same time, we must continually take steps forward to our ultimate economical goal, to the emancipation of the working class; the abolition of wage labor and the establishment of the Socialistic system.

Accordingly, without disowning our "final goal," the wealth," we must make present practical political work our strong point, and only by this means, step by step, can we approach our ideal.

In two meetings at Comrade Vollmar which should be realized first. They were: More legislation and more protection for laboring men and their families; the right of free association of workingmen; no state or police interference in struggles between employes and workingmen; new legislation in regard to industrial contracts, and the abolition of all taxes on the necessaries of life.

The third and numerically by far the strongest group, behind which the masses of the party, occupied the middle ground between the two factions just described, and was led by Liebknecht, Singer and Bebel. Their policy was the same as held sway toward the close of the period under the anti-Socialist law. They emphasized as before the "revolutionary" principle, but construed the word as meaning a "revolutionising of men's minds only." They connted of course, on the overthrow of the powers that be, and promised a "day of reckonyet, with these rulers it lay to decide whether that day should pass with or without bloodshed. They held fast to the idea described above of the ciumination of capitalistic concentration on one hand and an increasing growth the proletariat on the other; while at the same time they stood for taking an energetic part in parliamentary work, not only for purposes of agitation, but also order to obtain economical and political advantages for the working class.

These three factions within the Social Democratic party of Germany at one sharply antagonized each other.

Wildberger and Werner accused Liebknecht and Bebei, and they in turn ac rused Vollmar, of simple "apportunism," of renouncing the "final aim" of Socialism, and corrupting the party with "petty bourgeois ideas." It came to a clash in the conventions at Halle in 1890 and Errurt in 1891; Werner and Wildberger were defeated and expelled. They withdrew from the ranks of Socialists and joined the Anarchists. With them the old unadulterated principle in the German party was subdued forever. In this victory of Lieb kneiht and Bebel over their opponents the party had taken a distinct step for ward. This appeared in the adjustment of the dispute with Vellmar. After ward. And appeared in the adjustment of the dispute with Vellmar, After a statement from him that he did not renounce "das Endeiel," the "final aim" of Socialism, and in reality did not even wish to introduce any new factics, he and the principle represented by him remained in the party.

In 1808 the same discussion in regard to factics and also essential principle.

ple grow between Bebel, Linksneht and Auer on one side, and Lington, the header of the labor union, preparent, on the other. The point at large this due was the importante of the labor soloni, and their greater independence fire the Boald Dissourcitie party, for in Germany the trade indees (Groventanharms with distable labor in moralitie grounds for the party or that thus. Lo

pla Har a sing property strengths temperate: Again R temperates offer. The pulper was their take their pains arrived

mischierous to the cause of progresh and of organized labor. Gompers is another illustration that esty, that is the common business hon-esty, is not the only essential qualifica-tion in a leader. Foresight, large views and energy are each just as essential. Now. Gompers has none of these Ha is natrow, timid and valu. He likes to play the "big man" and be praised by capitalistic papers as a "conservative leader." In reality he has little or nothing to lead. Each trade is absolutely ladependent and a few atragling "Federal Unions" are about the only bodies in the large army of labor which Mr. Gempers really commands. But instead of admitting the weakness of the American Federation of Labor as far as actual quent way of the 600,000 organized rotkmen of which his army consists No wonder he is in hot water every t.me anybody expects any results from his is that they ask supreme autonomy for grand talk, which under the conditions cau be nothing but hluff and hinster.

The Coal Miners # # # and Socialism.

Laurence Gronlund once said in a mag azine article that one day a great labor statistician in Washington (Groulund does not mention the name) unbose himself for the first time on the subject of Socialism in this wise: "I am opposed Bocialism, because I do not want to be ordered down into a coal mine. To have to dig for coal is something I would nev er cousent to. No. I would not do it. would rather dic. Yes, If that day should ever come, I certainly shall com

Our great labor statistician in Washngton at that time still believed that the socialist state would be a great and would be "commanded" to do a certain compelled to do just the kind of work that he did not want to do. knows better now. He knows that under a socialist system everybody will do the useful work he wante or the useful work for which he is best adapted. Compensation and working bours can be arranged in such a manner that even disagreeable labor will find lovers, besides the most dangerous be stopped or done by machinery. Many crude and harbarons way-human life is cheap-will be either produced with the help of elaborate machinery, or replaced entirely by new inventions. No doubt. coal will be used in infinitely smaller quantities, after the power of rivers, waterfalls and especially of the ocea ides have been harnessed, and with the help of electricity transmitted all over the constry.

Bot then, we do not intend to bothe our brains with these matters; our children and grand children will be fully able to cope with them.

deed, any other calling that should make men as easily rebellious against our icfamous industrial system as that of coalnining? Is there another cause-except perhaps that of woman-so fit to excite he sympathy of good men and welcome Socialism as that of the coal miner? Think of the life he must live, day in and day out, to procure for others the gratifiration of warm and lighted homes Early in the morning-in the winter before the sun rises—he must go down into the bowels of the earth and spend eight or more hours in a dark, damp narrow hole, where he works either stooping, or on his knees, or on his side, or, actually, on his back, while chipping the coal; in winter not leaving that hole until after the sun is down, so that during a larme part of the year he does not see the sun at all except on Sundays! He is dally exposed to the most imminent dan per to life and limb, and all for a mere pittance-often starving-making out miserable living at best, while a few fellowmen get rich and insolent by his work. Aya, the coal miner snrely has food for thought and he certainly ought to be a Socialist. Who will push the propaganda among the coal miners?

In answer to a question: I don't beliese Sam Gompers, the president of the ment between Philippine insurgents and
dissertions Pederation, is dishonest. He a company of the Ninth infantry, is
a surely not dishonest in the valgar which the Americans were surprised and
the influence is overwhelmed by a superior force, locative. The report from Manile of an engage overwhelmed by a superior force, losing forty-eight killed, besides a number of wounded, comes as a shock to the Ame that the war was over. But then then are the little unpleasantries of imperial ism to which we will have to get a tomed. As long as we are willing to cheap cotton goods of our Eastern and Southern manufacture. Southern manufacturers sold on the Inland of Samoa we must not be surprised for.

> Abraham Isaak, the editor of a Chi-cago Auarchist paper, has reported to the Chicago police that a silver week is missing from his house. Just why Isaak, who believes that government is nnnecessary and au imposition upon mankind, should object to the appro-priation of his watch, is not altogether plain.—Milwaukee News.

And that is not the worst inconsistency of Anarchists by a long way. The worst every individual and at the same time call themselves communistic Anarc -that they want to abolish all private ownership, and at the same time make such private ownership the cornerstone of their system. Anarchism may be defined as the individualism of the pr day gone crass.

In regard to the trust questien, it may be predicted with reasonable assurance of accuracy that the officiale of the department of justice will have ready when Congress meets some important recommendations for legislation bearing npon the latest form of combinations in industry, of which the grantic steel corporation is the most liquatrions example. It was doubted by Republicau leaders in the last Congress if the measures then pending atforded the best means for correcting the abuses which might grow out of the gigantic combinations. Taking all these points into consideration, and knowing the forceful and direct way these points into consideration, and knowing the forceful and direct way in which President Roosevelt will set in which President Roosevett will set forth his views on these subjects in his first message to Congress, the political leaders here expect to see Congress slou plans for meeting these most im-portant issues of the times.—Dispetch from Washington. Oh, yes. President Roosevelt "in his

forceful and direct way" will set forth his views on this subject. Yet no trust in the country fears the least trouble on account of "strenuous" Teddy.

If the question must be discussed what causes and descents are works into the hands of auarchism wa do no healtate a moment to denounce the 'New York Snu" and its followers as the most dangerous of these elements. Their nauseating cynicism, their derision of all nobler sentiments, their support of all most corrupted elements, now en this side and now on the other, their continuous performance in villifying workingmen on the one hand and their unlimited advocacy of capitalism, based on the principle of "might is right," on the other-these are methods of warfare which, allied to calumny, distortion of the truth, sye, even harefaced natruthfulness, breed hatred among the classes, act as irritants, and conjure up BLIND FURY against their own pompous inso-We are convinced that a single one of these contemptible articles on the problems of labor, as they are to be found frequently in the "Sun," does more mischlef than all the stuff, thus sharply criticised by the "Sun," that other papers are emitting for the fit of auarchism."-N. Y. Staats-Zeltung.

has issued its railway statistics for the year ending Jana 30, 1901. Out of the bold relief that the ratio of amplered killed and wounded to pile up profits for the Aparchistic magnates is steadily increasing. In 1898 there were 1958 employes killed and 31.761 in inred. 1890 the figures rose to 2210 killed and 34,923 injured. In 1901 they reached the frightful total of 2550 killed and 30,-643 injured. True, there was also as increase of employes during these years reduced to this plain result: In 1898 out of every 28 employes one was and out of every 447 one was killed. In 1899 one was injured in every 27 ployes, and ous killed in every 130 1901 one was injured in every 250 the ratio of killed was one out of 2

since. In 1804 the discussion thundered around Vollmar once more. ble Bavarian comrades voted for the budget, schools, armori and all, bla Bavarian comrades voted for the hudget, schools, armore a new the they had supported the government lu the Bavarian Landing on the main questies had supported the government lu the Bavarian Landing on the main questies and as the tion. In the Partei-Tag (convention) Vollmar came off second, hest; and as as we know, the approval of the government budget was never repeated by the Ravarien Socialista

Nevertheless, the practical evolutionary theory remained in the party, and in 1885 it almost had a majority on the much-discussed question of the "agrarian pe gramme." It was a hard propositon. The committee's venore suited nebedre ras finally rejected. The majority sided with Labknecht and against Bebel; st the positive Socialisi-evolutionary tendency had taken a long step forward. In 1896 the strife quieted down, only to be renewed afterwards with redealed and ergy, which is increasing to this day. The fight no longer is carried on the around one point; it blases up in all directions. The demands for an agra a farmer's programme are not allowed to rest; participation in the Pressie tag elections was sought for and obtained; the better equipment of the arm esd; and the theory that the "increase of misery" will lead to @ dened entirely. But the most important point is, that the Marchet um, has in 1896 been declared by Memore ne and was leading to fatali this time and was leading to ratassim, and in accordance of the elder theorities of the sold vertices. He maintained against some of the elder theorities purey, that all practical work which is in accord with the trend of time and the meets of the working class is a step towards the "final goal of Social control of the working class is a step towards the "final goal of Social control of the forms." towards the co-operative commercealth—and that, therefore, all the fi ty activity should be put to this work. To have given a clear estentiale preparition is the glacy of Milward B

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ed Paper of the Pederated Trades Co r and of the Wis

es or Suscemention.—One year, 50 co rmans or Suscentrion.—One year, 30 central mentle, Suscent. He presents such to any on the fit. It without having suberfied, yet for R, then it has been suberfied for by a plant no bill will follow. Foreign suberrip

66 is the number of this paper.

Sumber on your wrapper your experies we

of at Milwantes Post-office as S Matter, Ang. 20 1961.

ME WAUKEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1961.

HERALDRIES.

Just as long as the labor vote is divided between the Republican and Democratic parties, the capitalist class will not care for it. Why should thee? nothing to that class which party wins. because in either case the working class

The advocacy of special laws to keep anarchists out of the country looks very Indicrous in the light of the fact that the three American presidents-Liumin, Garfield and McKinley-were killed by Booth, Guitean and Cuolgosz, all native wicens.

A workman in the Carnegie works as Pittsburg says: "A man who gives away Ebraries and makes us work on Sundays to earn the money he gives is not a Christian." Perhaps not; in fact Car negie is notorionaly anti-Christian, but he believes that Christianity is a good thing for slaves.

All the capital in the world came from the brains and the hands of the working class. Don't forget that. Your class ne creates capital. All the capital necessary for a Socialist republic is superabundant in the brains and hands of the working class-the source of all capital.

Some folks try to make out that be cause a rose has a thorn and the bee has a sting, the working class cannot worth considering—and that if they wer hope for perfection. But It len't perfection the working man is fooking for. I is justice, It Is the socially-due share of reward in the results of the part he plays in social production that he is after

The dilettante reformers and the deve tees of culture and plety, whose panaces for every ill under the sun is education. are now declaring that "ignorance is the root of all evil;" the people, say they, "must be educated." But Czolgosz was educated-RELIGION. The education the people people need is education in Socialism. Push the propaganda!

The opponents of Socialism who are very fond of saying that the nation cannot earry on the industries and do the work which Socialists propose it shall, do not take into consideration the fact that all the work that is now done is performed by the people. To be told that we can than not do the things we have done and are \$300. doing is a climax of absurdity. It shows the really flimsy character of the objec-

The Pope of the Catholic church addreesed the bishops on Sunday, September 14, and according to Die Information, the clerical organ in Vienna, be threed that it was the duty of society to oppose the spread of Socialism, Freemasonry, Judalam and Anarchiam." We think it quite unnecessary to notice such profit is growing smaller. For the Unit-ignorant drivel and merely put it on re-ed States it amounted: In 1850, to \$200, ord for the benefit of those who may think it worth while.

While the American Patriotic Educa tional League of Milwaukee is about it. that organization might take notice of lingation modern nations are constantly the Anarchistic whistling of ateamboats and Last Sunday night an almost continuous bellowing was kept up all night, greatly to the annoyance of people who believe in law, offer-and aleep. Here is a fine field for the league to distinguish itself rive comparatively little benefit from all and really do the community some the grand progress. tervice.

A trades' union movement which has the Pope's benediction conferred upon it and is under the direct patronage of the N Catholic church, as is the case with the on the new "seab" organisation known as the vastly Trade League of Belgium, ought to be a formidable oppopent to the Sociafial sent in the country of Emil Vandervelde. But recent history proves that it will not be. It is medieval and reactionary. The working people of Belgium have got beyond that and we'll back the Belgian comrades to drive it to the cioleter whence it came.

Do you know why it is that, if private sterprise is so much better than corpo alien and trust enterprise, all the fel who have any private caterpris are glad to get late the trust enter T. Do you? If mivate enterprise 's ing, if that is really the bui diffication, if without private to are how.

ence to the subject by Henry White, in the Garment Worker, is timely:

We hear about you have the unit of a contract though the results depended entirely upon it. Now, reelly, what is meant by public opinion, and who can determine upon what side it is arrayed? If you mingle with one class in the community you might find the prevailing sentines also way and with another class just it reverse. This is particularly so dustributed.

and wast difference does it make as far as the combatants are concerned? Is it not all a matter of the workingmen involved being able to hold out or the employers being able to either replace them or do without their services for a length of time sufficient to force them to yield?"

The objection that is sometimes made that men will not work unless they are paid, and that, therefore, Socialism will not work, looks very fanny to the Social ist. It implies that men who do work now are paid, which is not true. They are allowed enough from the values they produce to exist and multiply, but they are not paid. The ordinary working mule is not paid; he is simply fed. And what more than the necessary food to keep him in condition to work does the extraordinary-or, rather, the working man-get? Then, again, where or whe does Socialism say that the workingman Nowhere. On the con trary, it is the only system that propose that workingmen shall be paid, that they shall pay themselves. And when the pay themselves they will get the bigges pay they ever had. What the objector really mean is that if the working class don't work the parasite class will not b

paid. That is quite true.

Here is a simple proposition from a Socialist standpoint. We would like you to consider it if you are an opponent of Socialism: You agree with us that the people farm the land, build railroads, bridges mills machinery houses ships factories, that they weave cloth and make clothing, that they go to nature's storehouse for raw materials and converthem into things necessary and oseful for human beings, in short, you agree with us that the people do the thiugs that are necessary to be done to provide food, clothing and shelter for themselves and maintain civilization? objection. Very well. All these things are being done day after day, and the people are doing them. Now, if the peo ple are doing these things, it is plain that they have the shility to do them, ian't it? And it is just as plain that the doing of these things constitutes the business of society-the only business of society not done there would be no society? It were not done, the great calm star would shine on overhead, with nothing under it save the silence of the dead. Now for the main question: Do you not see that the things the people are doing now, because they have the ability to d them, they could do just as well under would be done for the henefit of all, in stead of for a profit for a few, would add immensely to the morality, the pleasure, -in PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND the satisfaction and the happiness of the

> As to the benefits of moder-in produc tion to the working class as a whole, let

us be a little more explicit. The average value of a workingman

product in 1890 was about \$10 a day, according to the census. But the average wages, according to the same cenana, were about \$440 a year, or a little more than \$1.20 a day. (In Wisconsin only

While this profit-making is entirely le gal nowadays, and is even considered the ornerstone of our civilization, it is, from strictly moral standpoint, no less of an extortion than were in their time the exactions of the feudal artisto-racy extortions which were also legal in their time, and then considered the cor-

And this accumulated surplus grows at a fearful rate, although the rate of 000,000; in 1860, \$426,000,000; in 1870, \$650,000,000; in 1880, \$886,000,000; in 840, \$1,420,000,000.

Therefore, while it is true that by the higher attainments in knowledge and civgetting more powerful and richer, it is factories with their horrible din. no less a fact that most of the advantages of these new inventions and improvements go mainly to a small class within the civilized nations. The great majesty of the people, the laborers, de-

There's No Doubt About It.

P. J. Bauerberg, M. D., Yonkers, N. Y.: "Allow me to congratulate you on the success of The Heraid, that is so vastly improved in contents and appearance. It is an excellent paper for proparance propagands pursones. The lecture of Comprise English, "Socialism," should be printed in psimplet form."

Chicago Reader: "Accept my sincerecongratulations moon the improved appearance and high-class qualities of The Heraid."

J. Wash Minnascratis Minn. ""

Hernid.

J. B. Nash, Minneapolis, Minn: "Lace that I am slightly in arrears with my subscription, but you are publishing such an excellest paper that I can hardly afford to set along without it. I congratulate you upon your auceas and wish every member of the united party might have the benefit and pleasure of reading lits well edited and original pages."

W. G. Martiand, Highland Park, Tenn: "The Herald has improved and its evidently one of our first-class papers."

George H. Gosbel, Newark, N. J.:
"Good luck to you. You deserve recess
for the excellent paper you are publish-

serious import.
This-boy grew up in an environment that made him humble and reak. He was so your as a man that he had no place to lay his head. He despised the vanities of the world, hared pomp and display, criticised the rich and sought the company of common men who worked

When he became a man, and although he never had wealth or social position, he had a great following among the common people who believed in many of the things that he taught.

Because of his opposition to the existing institutions of his timecially the prevailing religion-and his declarations favoring the economic equality of all men, this Jesus was finally killed, hy being asiled to a cross.

These are the most important facts about him, as stated in the records which have come to us.

A few days ago J. Pierpont Morgan, follower of this lowly man of Nazareth, also king of the Wall street stock gamblers, manipulator of the country's finances and trades' union wrecker, left New York city with seventy other followers of Jesus-mostly bishops and clergymen-in a "train de juxe," consisting of six coaches, the most luxurionaly appointed the world has ever seen on a trip to San Francisco, California.

"All of the coaches," says one writer in attempting to describe the train, "are of mahogany, rosewood, wainst, ebony, magnificently appointed with brass and silver trimmings, costly leather and plush upholstering, brass bedsteads, heavy damask drapery and curtains, the finest hardwood fisors and carpets, electric lights, fans and bells!

and carpets, esecusively bella!

"The feet of the king and his guests will press Persian rous that are worth their weight in gold and marbles such as kings could not have commanded it the olden days will grace the tops of their dreamers. their dressers.

The would-be describer of this wou

derful train is handicapped, since ther are no other trains to which this on can be compared."

The king and his pions gnests will not want for anything. Every one of them is supplied with all that wealth unlimited can buy. The train is furnished with a palatial barbershop, a luxurious smoker and a well-equipped buffet containing all that can possibly be required "to keep them in good sumor with themselves and the rest of mankind."

Three-weeks ago the king sent out : San Francisco cheta, cooks, waiters and hutlers from Sherry's to make ready for

and his seventy soni-saving, wine-bib bling, weil-fed and sumptuonaly-housed Twentieth-century clergymen have gone to San Francisco for? Listen: To attend the convention of a church which they claim Jesus founded (which is not true); to hold a "religious" meeting in the name of that lowly man who had no place to lay his head, who never wrecked a trades' union and was the friend of

BOOK NOTICES. **************

Vandervelde's Collectivism.

One of the greatest needs of American

One of the greatest needs of American Socialists has long been a book that should at once, give a thorough, scientific explanation of socialism in all its phases so as to make a reliable text book for Socialists, and still be so simple in its language and elementary in its treatment of the subject that it could be put into the hands of new inquirers.

This want is now supplied in the book recently published by Prof. Emile Vandervelde of Belgium, entitled "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution." Some idea of the value piaced upon this work by European Socialists is shown by the fact that within a few weeks from its first issue it was being translated into German, Russian and Italian. It is also worth noting that, aithough the author is a Belgian, the book is issued by one of the foremost Socialist publishing houses at Paris. The Enrish translation is by

worth noting that, actioning the suinor is a Belgian, the book is issued by one of the foremost Socialist publishing houses at Paris. The English translation is by Charles H. Kerr.

A short summary of the contents of the work will give a clear idea of its vaine: The first part deals with the subject of capitalist concentration and the disappearance of the "peasant proprietor," "artisans" and "small retailera." This is discussed with a wealth of Illustration and argument nowhere else to be found. "The Frogress of Capitalist Property" is then traced through the successive stages of corporations, monopolies and trusts. The attempts of capitalist writers to explain away this process of evolution are then taken up and thoroughly answered.

The second part of the work deals with "The Socialisation of the Means of Production and Exchange," and is by far the most exhaustive study of the transition from capitalism to socialism that has yet appeared. The final chapter discusses the objections to socialism in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Of the book as a whole, it is not too much to say that it is destined to become the standard text book of International Socialism and the greatest propaganda work yet issued. 200 pages. Cloth, 50 centry page, 25 cents. Dobs Publishing Co., Turre Haute, Ind.

paper, 25 cents. Terre Haute, Ind.

Digest of Divorce Laws.

This dipart is one of the most unique legal ublications ever issued. It contains a complete dipart of the di-ores laws of every state and incritary, laved in themselved form as there by a

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animation of the labor to the labor to the matter of the labor to the labor the labor the matter of the labor the matter of the labor the matter of the labor to the labor the labor organizations of that state made not gain 4 10,000 in sembership and at tained the largest manual agreement thus far reported absorber of when labor, and it is an increase of more than 100,000 since Jame 1897, and it is arrely due to the senset of uncommission to be interior of the state. Since 1896 (when the labor the labor than 1998) the first time when the remains the first time when the labor the first time when the labor than 1998. state has grathe first time of 1901. state has games danced not men it the first time in aggregate memi-p of 1901. The trades making rest gains in membership were hing, thestrical and building trades or York city, and the metal and bu-trades in the Interior lowns

Deterioration in Food.

There can be no doubt that during the last decade food has undergove a stre deterioration, and this cannot be with a demoralising influence upon the hun race. It will be noticed that by far race. It will be solved that of the majority of cases of tampering with relate to the substitution of a che article rather than the addition of injurious substance. The common fense is that modern conditions of make a substitution a necessity. It difficult to see the logic of such a fense—at least, in a number of instance. It is urged, for instance, that jam marmalade cannot be made without a addition of glucose, which prevents i preserve from crystallizing. New lo-before ziucose was a honachold wiaddition of glucose, which prevents to preserve from crystallizing. New loss before giucose was a household with the same way and the same way are told that beer must be brewed from malt presents untold difficulties. Againg golden syrup, which used formerly to the refined syrup of molasses, consist largely now of artificial sugar, which is not the same thing to the refined syrup of molasses, consist largely now of artificial sugar, which is not the same thing as cane sugar. Chicago Tribune.

Organize Against Unions.

Says the "Iron Age," an organ of the on and steel manufacturers: "An attempt which originated in the now being made to unite in all branches of industry compact organization, not only to at the demands of labor organizations, to also to PREVENT THE EM-LOYEES FROM BECOMING MEM-ERS OF LABOR ORGANIZA-

They (the employers) believe that the

MPLOYER OF LABOR DUNTRY WHO WOULD & MOVEMENT TO BREAK A MOVEMENT TO BREAK UP AND A MOVEMENT TO BREAK UP AND EXISTING TRADE UNION SYSTEM. They do not share the popular idea that the trade union principle is something sacred which must not be assailed. For the labor vote they care very little and for such reprisals as it is in the power of the wage-earners to attempt they care even less.

Every workingman should make a note

Every workingman should make a note of the above. Capitalists do not "care for the labor vote" because it is divided. Unite your votes under the banner of the Socialist party.

Eight-Hour Day Adds to Life.

"The introduction of the eight-hour day in the cigarmaking industry has raised the average life of the members of the Cigarmakers' union six years and of the wives and mother of members eight years since 1890."

This remarkable statement is made it

This remarkable statement is made in a seport issued by George W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International union, and statistics of an union-peachable character are given in proof. The uniou pays death benefits to the heirs of members and also on the death of a member's wife or mother. The following table of the number of deaths during the original continues of the lowing table of the number of deaths dur-ing 1890, 1895 and 1900, and the aver-

Members, 1900 Wives and mothers, 1890 Wives and mothers, 1895 Wires and mothers, 190 There are 38,518 union

noton cigarmakers in the United States, according to President Ferkins, and the statistics given above apply only to the union workers. In explanation of the figures the report states:

"This remarkable showing is due to two causes. First, the improved condition of members, such as better wages, improved sanitary workshoes, more free-

improved sanitary workshops, more free-dom and better living—all brought about solely by the trade union. Second, the shortening of the hours of labor to eight in 1888."

in 1886."

The increase in the longevity of the wives and mothers of members is attributed to the eight-hour day worked by the husbands and sons. This, the report asserts, makes the work of the wife begin an hour later and end an hour earlier, and the improved condition of the husband makes life pleasanter for the wife. Over 28,000 cupies of the report will be mailed today.

port will be mailed today.

A union leader in our time ought to be a statesman, in the large sense, a man of action, ideas, knowledge and character, one who has an understanding of the philosophy of the labor question as it stands in our state and country. Now, I am free to say, after mingling for a lifetime with men of all sarts and conditions, from Wall street to the Santee river and Pike's peak, that the werkingmen's unions contain plenty of members whose mental callber is equal to that of the more prominent men in business, finance or 'affairs. The remark may be offensive to the Phillatines, but it is made here for the instruction of those of them who think that all the horny handed millions are bleckheads.—John Swinten.

The New York Commercial says one certiss mill in Georgia channel up & per cent, profets in the last faced year, And yet chase explaines of waman and child lakes are attempting to make the control of the control of the cent The Balls to the

THE PACTOR COL

within it, a fight that never coasse.

When one of these \$2.50 a week girls, a young woman of 10 years, was asked how she did it she said:

"Well, it's hard work. Sometimes I feel discouraged, but what's the me? I can't get any more now, and it's that or stothing. I hope I shall get a raise after awhite. The way I'm fixed now I have 50 cents a week left over after I pay my loard.

swhile. The way I'm fixed now I have 50 cents a week left over after I pay my board.

"Dress myself?" she snid, with a laugh that was not exactly pleasant to bear. "What about all you can call it. If I don't get more pay pretty soon, I foo't know what I shall do."

Then she told a little of her stery, for et course none of her carnings goes to swell the dividends of the trolley car stockholders, even on Sunday. Her home is a boarding house run on a peculiar soo nonic plan. While it is canducted in a way to be of benefit to the owner it also does a sort of "hard lines" mississansy work among the girls. The girls, size of eight in number, are boarded for \$2 or \$2.50 per week, as the case may be, seconding to what they earn. They sheep two and sometimes more in a rount. They also have the privilege of doing their own washing and ironing and some sewing. Sometimes the bearding misters keeps one servant, sometimes she keeps none, for each girl supplements the small amount she pays for board by her own work, ntilizing her otherwise leisure hours in housework.

This particular girl, who may have been named Annie Smith, once had a good home, kind parents and a promising outlook. She was recred in the course and had not know that she would ever have to earn her living. But reverses came. She became an orphan, with no occupation, uo money, no income. She came to this city, where she still lives in knew to this city, where she still lives and entered a factory. Being unahilled, she could not command wages to being with and had to accept \$2.50 per week. Between the housework, the washing and ironing and the bit of sewing accomplished the day's work draws it will see of a "raise," when she will earn a fair amount of when the supplemental through the granty and did not know that she would ever have to earn her living. But reverses came. She became an orphan, with no occupation, uo money, no income. She came to this city, where she still lives in the sees on their way to the lease of some cate, she catches glimps and ironing

Modern Socialism Springs BY GARRIBL DEVILLE From Economic Facts.

The signal and distinctive mark of modern Socialism is that it springs directly from economic environment or facts. Far from resting on the imaginary conceptions of the intellect, from being a more or less atopian vision of an ideal society, Socialism is today simply the theoretical expression of the contemporaneous phase of the economic evolution of humanity.

At this point we are met with two objections.

the one hand, because we say that

objections.

On the one hand, because we say that Socialism aprings from the facts, we are accused of denying the influence of the idea, and the liberal defenders of the idea rise up in revolt; they can calm themselves again. How could we deny the influence of the idea, when Bocialism Itself is as yet, as I have just pointed out, only a theoretical expression, i.e., an idea, which we nevertheless beheve has a certain influence?

We merely assert that a truth, irrevocably established by science as a valid generalization, does not cease to be a truth when it is applied to human history and Socialism. This truth is the action of the environment; all living belings are the product of the environment in which they live. To the environment, in the last analysis, to the relations accions and reactions of the environment, actions and reactions of the environment and the environce are due all the transformations of all organisms, and, in consequence, all the phenomens that emanate from them. Thought is one of these phenomena, and, just like all the others, it has its source in actual facts. To say that Socialism springs from the facts is then simply to place the Socialist ides on the same plane with all other ideas. In Socialism, as in all subjects, the idea is the reflect in the bersin

To say that Socialism springs from the facts in then simply to place the Bocialist idea. In Socialism, as in all subjects, the idea is the redex in the brain of the relations of man with his surroundings, and the greater or less aptitude of the brain for acquiring, retaining and combining ideas, constitutes intelligence. The latter, in making various combinations out of the elementa provided by the environment, may obvicusly lose sight of the reality which serves as its foundation, but our Socialism aims never to depart from the data drawn from unblased observation of the facts.

We are accused, on the other hand, became we believe that the economic question contains the whole of Socialism, of denying the existence and influence of the intellectual factor, the santimental factor, the paychological factor—in short, a whole collection of factors. Now, as I am going to try to show you, our only error, if it is an error, is that we wish to put the cart behind the horse, preven, at once, the incontential desire to find us at finit, and the difficulty of gratifying that desire.

Man, as I said just now, is the puedict of the coursement. But, to the influence of the counie or matural environment. The said plant now, the influence of the counie or matural environment. Such as the product of the environment. But, to the influence of the counie or matural environment, which affects all being them; was not joined in his case the influence of the matural course.

Therefore, intelligence can, by weding with the elements furnished by the existing environment, produce a change in this environment. This new environment thus changed becomes the determining environment of future intelligence. You see that, far from degrading the role of intelligence, we attribute to it a considerable importance; we only refuse to see in it a spontaneous phenomenon.

Having replied to the represent of not taking into consideration what is called intelligence and is paraded as the infelicetual factor, it is actricely necessary for me to honor with special replies all the other factors mobilized against man they are all merely products of intelligence. I will remark however, that if he is true that we do not deduce our theory from this association of facture, the does not authorise the conclusion that mornlity, right, justice, psychology and sentiment are for as words to void of meaning. To refuse the scientific proofs, which is what we and all that we do, is not to deny them it is simply to avoid supporing them he are for which they are not and cool not be destined. Because, to spheld theory, we prefer to have recomment the observation of facts and their dencies, we have never proscribed conception or sentiment of justice as they are able to the very the street of the very

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were not quite satisfied with ap-henvolence or even to enlight-tinterest, looking sheed and en-ning to avoid remote and long-de-vite to our industrial magnates or direct, we must pursue our quest sales further.

haried against our economic kings. Mr. Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Claveland, in reported to have said in Compress that an a private citisen he would take adreported to have said in Congress that as a private citizen he would take advantage of conditious favorable to monopoly, but so far from siding to pass law ealenhated to hadd up monopoly, he would do all in his power to defrest any proposals for new laws of this character. and would likewise array himself to secure the repeal of cristing law endedted to recombe monopoly. There is a secure inclination to believe that this is a sound and ellical course of action; and one finds ensealy wondering at times how many, of our margatus are focialists at heart, working out as sest they can their theories.

Our presentation of remedies must depend upon the kind of sectory in which we believe.

heart, working out as seet they can their theories.

Our pessentation of remedies must depend upon the kind of society in which we believe. Do we desire an essentially computitive order of society? If so, we should ressember that if competition is to be maintained permanently and to work smoothly, with sheence of hitterness and industrial warfare, the number of competitors most be large. Farmers cannot combine into one monopolistic group because there are too many of them, and for that same reason one farmer does not feel that personal blame attackes to his neighbor for the low price of wheat. This consideration of numbers shows us where we may and where we may not have competition. We see why in the case of the transportation agencies, gas works and many other kinds of business, we must have monopoly, with an option only between public and private monopoly.

If we would maintain competitive

only between public and private monopoity.

If we would maintain competitive equality of opportunity, we must revise our patent lews, and do so in the light of recent events. There are many different ways of encouraging and rewards ing invention outside our patent system, but the most conservative proposition for meeting the situation is that of a former commissioner of patents, who would have the government reserves the right to public use. In this connection it is well to call attention to an impressive occurrence which took place a few months ago in Madison, Wisconsin, when the Legislature of that sates presented a handsome medal to Prof. S. M. Babcock, of the State University, on account of his valuable inventions, especially the "Babcock milk test," worth millions upon millions annually to the farmers of this country, which he had refused to have patented, because he falt that as a public servant he ought to give the general public the benefit of his inventions.

Americans All & & & Anarchists in Degree.

By # # WILLIAM SAUL, New Jersey!

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which principles of so-cal is all, by necessi-ching, by other nearm, here peed in God, our miles were How him, here to know him, the work and the control of the world work as wild.

tous, in their maddened greed, for all the good things the world affords. Are they all to hisme? Certainly not; it is the anarchistic system that has neared its finality that is to blame. Socialism, the bond of brotherly love in justice of op-portunity, offers in place of chase order. It is the only read that can exemplify the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

"Wanted-A Dimmycrat."

Wanted—A Dimmycrat."

Wanted—A good, active, inexpetie
the words are as must be in favor to some and the common and the common

BSCRIPTION BLANK

d 50 cents, for which send THE SOCIAL

The company of the co

ant ou use table she did but the fag-end of the work.

Dr. Stabil closed his lecture by saying that no student should select sociology as a profession suless he has power and petience to quality himself with a complete outfit of scientific and philosophical methodology.

Enormous Net Earnings.

A dispatch from New York says:

"Information from a quarter that is usually well informed is that the statement of the United States Steel corporation will show for the six months total net earnings of \$48,000,000.

This means that the net profits of this one corporation would pay \$96,000 a year to each of 1000 men. As the mills are in operation twenty-four hours a day the following figures show the profits of the trust for the periods mentioned Ona year, \$96,000,000; six months, \$45,000,000; one month, \$8,000,000; one day, \$307,000; one hour, \$12,320; one minute, \$214.

One combination controls the great seed warm of Krepp at Rosen, the Ger-mania shipyard at Liei, a machine shap in Berlin, as well as several coal mines and blast furnaces.

and blast furnaces.

The petroleum trust of Austria "com-prises seventy-two factories, with a to-tal production of 195,508 tons. Outside of the combination there are only six factories, with a production of 18,000 one."
The sugar trust embraces all sugar

"The sugar trust embraces all sugar factories and refineries."

In England the Bradford Dyern association has a capitalization of \$32,000,000; the Woolcombers' association has a capitalization of \$13,000,000. The J. P. Coats have absorbed other swing thread companies and increased their capital to \$26,705,700. The worst ed spinners' trust includes 106 firms and is capitalized at \$37,597,000.

"In all of these the reasons for combination were given as the saving through centralized control, technique of production end elimination of undue competition."

it is now generally acknowl edged that The Herald is the best

From Lador's Point of View

My name is Lebor! And the some despise Me, I am proud of what I am a what I have achieved. Twee God who paised me And gave to me my mighty part upon. The stage of life—the same eternal God Who, not ashamed to work, was occupied. Age after age, in fishiosing the earth. The universe, and all that therein is!

The universe, and all that therein is!

Behold the cities of the world—'twas I
Who laid their strong foundation and who reared
Their massive walls. You gase with wond'ring awe
Upon the pyramids, and quite forget
That I cut those huge stones and lifted them,
Seest that angust cathedral where, forsooth,
A Carpenter is worshiped? Mr. own hand
Its arches, huttresses, and searing spire
Produced—yes, and the organ whose rich tones
Do make the place indeed the gate of heaven.
"There go the shipa." My handiwork they are;
I isid their keels and formed their ribs and sent
Then forth upon the deep; and who but me
Constructed those fleet trains which gilde across
The land upon those tracks of steel which I
Have placed? And who but ma hath wrought and strung
The wires long which electric currents fly
With varied messages from san to man?
You speak of poets, painters, sculptors; yet
I make the pens, the hrushes, and the blades
With which they do their work, e'en as I make
The swords which warriors wield, the telescopes
Which wrest long-cherished secrets from the stars,
And all the instruments of surgery.

I cannot tell it all, nor is there need.

cannot tell it all, nor is there need. To annot see it all, not is there need.

This is enough, perchance, to make you think.

Despise me if you will! I proudly stand

Before the world and point to what I am,

To what I have achieved from age to age,

And find a keen amusement in your sneers.

—REV. WM. C. SHEPPARD.

CONFLICT INEVITABLE UNDER CAPITALISM.

Eugene V. Debs Addresses a Great Meeting on Socialism at New Castle, Pa.

Eugene V. Deba addressed a great meeting at New Castle, Pa., Thursday, September 19. From a report published by the Daily News of that city we take the following:

"As far as the speaker's voice could be heard, atanding room was in demand.

"The beginning of the lecture was simple and to the point. Those who mounted the platform with the speaker were Messra. Slayton, White and Kirker, all prominent local exponents of Socialism Mr. Rigaton introduced Mr. Deba.

"After a faw commonplaces at the beginning and a brief outline of the principles of Socialism as being the policy of the free man, the political gospel of him who believed not in class distinctions and who had become so convinced of the Importance of the Socialist movement, with reference to the future welfare of the

reference to the Socialist movement, with reference to the future welfars of the country, as to make it the basis of political effort, the speaker defined why he was a Socialist. 'I am a Socialist,' he said, 'because I believe the earth is the equal heritage of every being who inhabits it. I am opposed to existing systems wherein some securities more than the equal heritage of every being who inhabits it. I am opposed to existing systems wherein some accumulate more than they can use and others suffer from lack of sufficient food and ciothing. The division in society and the manner in which this condition has been attained has been gradual. In the olden time when the man was the producer and tolled with his hands for the producer and tolled with his hands for the production of a day's labor he utilized simple tools and was usually enabled to furnish himself employment. He was dependent on no corporation. He was owner and master of the simple implements with which he worked the finished product out of the crude material.

inlabed product out or the trans-riel.

"The artisan could furnish himself em-ployment. There was no dearth of work and there were no fabulous fortuses. There were no tramps at that time. There were no milliseasters. Now one man can sit in New York and by putting his finger on a button can throw Chemande and tone of thomands of more out of employ-ment.

ment of the same of the conditions that necessitate a change and are guadasally effecting it. A little reduction will acting you that a revealation is inevitable. There will be no grange-sized the private will be no grange-sized to private a revealation in the philosophy of individualism—and for himself. Bottalism is the philosophy of musualism—and for him against the critical of the proposed to the government. See all the critical of the critical system whereas man is the critical system whereas a simple critical system whereas a system whereas a

giant system of slavery la being practiced daily. A man because he has been endewed with ahrewdness, should have no greater rights than another man and ahould not be permitted to use these qualifications to the disadvantage of his hrother man with whom he is supposed to have been born free and equal.

"In one method there is as much instincation as another. If was John Ruskin who said: 'It is as much robbery to steal by one's head as by one's arm.'

"The Socialist appeals to reason. There is no justification for violence. The workingman has recourse to the ballot. There are twelve workingmen to every capitalist. The mission of Socialism is to teach workingmen to intelligently assume the workingmen to mission of Socialism is to

The development of man has been marked by the development of tools. In the primeral ages he utilised stones and clubs with which to slay his game. Later he organised in bends for mntual protection against hostile beasts and men. It was later that it was discovered that by tilling the soil an advantage could be gained. Then weaker men were taken captiva and forced to till the soil rather than be killed. But in recent years the advancement of science has taken the job of the slave. It is now better to own the machine and make a wage slave of the man, woman or child than it was to own the human slave. The system is cheaper and more productive. In speaking of the man, woman or child than it was to own the human slave. The system is cheaper and more productive. In speaking of the man, woman wants his wage and the manufacturer his profit. This results in strife and conflict.

"In the olden time strike had efficacy, elow it has been deprived of that. The strength of capital has become too great. It is no longer a struggia between right and wrong but hetween the human stomer and a steel bank wast.

"We have recently had a great strike. The terms of the settlement were dictated by the capitalists. What recourse have you? Appeal to the ballot box." Take possession of the means of procurious and operate them in the interest of the paople. If men are fit to be goodlisted to the set of t

MR: DOOLETTS EDEAS

The military delicer to these Mr. However, "He receive down his he received her there's are Mr. Devicer, "He receive down his he received her has been fit to be for the heavy to the highest and the highest heavy to the highest his heavy at the heavy to the highest heavy to the highest his heavy at the heavy to the highest heavy to the heavy his hill down to the house the heavy to mouth with this fry years. Andhrew as to me mouse from his hill does to the heavy to the heavy hilly thought an sind it to the Booth.

This hear head to mouth with this fry years. Andhrew as to me mouse from his hill does to the heavy hilly thought an sind it to the Booth.

"Hinnings, I don't know what's goin' to happin whin us American millyon hire begins to tunbelt. It used to be that we niver knew whis we had enough he with a box iv mortar on me neck.

"Whin ye run in an paid me th' three millyon dollars ye owed, I was agrid to put it in a dhrawer fr fear ye might come beth atthet his box iv mortar on me neck.

"Whin ye run in an paid me th' three millyon dollars ye owed, I was agrid to put it in a dhrawer fr fear ye might come beth atthet his box iv mortar on me neck.

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"Whin ye mu in an paid me th' three millyon dollars ye owed, I was gone, and heavy the heavy is well as heavy to heavy the heavy to make heavy the heavy to heavy the heavy to make heavy to make heavy to heavy the heavy to make heavy to heavy the heavy to heavy t

But ivrywan has an opporchunity. Th' poor ar're people that 'w been out wurrack whin opporchunity knocked. I can't do annything fr thim. The poor mustn't be pauperized. But I must do something to git rid iv th' accomplations iv roly boly that's grajally crushin' out me young life, so I buys a matrice.

alty to play with.

"Th' day whin wa millyonaires bought yachts an' hrown stone houses with mannard roots onto thim an' were proud iv havin' thim, has gone by, Him nissy. "Twill not be long befure none will be so poor as not to ewn a not vate yacht, an' th' nex' time a Coxey army starts "r Wash'nton it'll ride a specyal vestibulta thrain. What was juxuries a faw years ago is mere notes.

vate yacht, an' th' nex' time a Coxey army starts f'r Wash'nton it'll ride was a specyal vestibulta thrain. What was juxuries a few years ago is mere become aities now.

"Pierpont Morgan calls in wan iv his office boys, th' prisidist iv a mayticusal bank, an' says he, 'James,' he says, 'taka some change out th' damper an' rrun ont an' huy Europe f'r me, he says. 'I intind to reorganise it an' rrun it on a paying hasis,' he says. 'Call np the Osar, an' th' Pope, an' th' Enixan an' th' Impror Willum an' tell thin wa won't need their sarvices afther next week,' he says. 'Give thim a year's salary in advance. 'An', James,' he says, 'ye betther put that r-red-headed book-keeper near th' dar in charge iv th' coetinent. He doesn't seem to be doin' mnch,' he says.

"Ye see, Hinnissy, th' gama has sot so much bigger since we first made our monay, that if Jay Gould was to come back to etarth with some iv th' plays we need to wondher about, he'd think he was an old clothes man. So, 'tis nawthin' strange whin Jawn D. or Andhrew or meafit buys a string iv universities ha' puts in tin millyons to teach th' young idee how te loot. Before long we'll be racin' thim. I don't know bnt what 'tis th' finest kind iv epoort th' warruld has iver heeard about.

"Father Kelly don't think as much iv it as I do. He was in heer las' ngait an' says he: 'Ye can't hay idiscation 'r people,' he says. 'If ye cud, th' on'y man in th' wurruld that knew anything would be Jawn D. Rockefellen,' he says.

an' says he: 'IS cant any assessment is proper, at any any any man in th' wurruld that knew saything would be Jawn D. Rockefeller,' he says." I'djacation,' he says, 'is something that a man has to fight fr an' pell out of its hole be th' hair iv its head,' he says. 'That's th' reason it's so precious,' he says. They'se so little iv it an' it's so hard to get,' he says. They so anny quantity iv gah that looks like it, but it sin't th' real ching, he says. The wurruld is full iv people wearin' false joolry iv that kind,' he says, but at there they've had it if'r a long time, it tur-runs green an' blue, an' some day what they thry to get something on it th' pawnbroker throws thim out. No, ar, idiscation means throuble an' wurrurk an' worry, an' Andhrew Carnaygle himselff is th' on'y wan I know that's been able to pick it np in th' brief inthervale between wan dollar an' another,' he says.

"Th' marriest man in my day at th' colledge iv th' Sacred Heart was a la-ad who used to come to school with half a dosen biled potatoes in an ol' newspaper an' sawed wood all svenin' to pay 'f' his larnin'. Annything that boy larned, he larned, ye bet. Ivry line iv Latin he knew riprisinted a stick iv wood an' belonged to him. "Twan't borrowed at th' beak dure iv a millyonaire. He knew more thin sany man I ivit see, an' he's now at th' head iv wan iv th' best little wan-room schools in Du Page county,' he says.

"Andhrew Carnaygle's tin millyon won't make anny Robert Burns," he says.

says.

"'It may make more Andhrew Carnaygies, says I.

"'They'se enough to go round now, says he.

"I don't know that he's right. I don't know f'r sure that Father Kalle is rright, Hinnissy, I don't think it makes anny difference wan way or th' other how free ya make idjacation. Men that wants it'll have it be hook an' he crock an' thim that don't ra-sly want it nivir will get it. Ye can lade a man up to th' nivarsity, hat ye can't make him think.

"But if I had as much money as I said I had a minyit ago, I'e endow a bar'l iv oatmeal if rivry boy in Scotland that wanted an idjacation, an' lave it go at that. Idjacation can always be had, hut theyse niver enough catmeal is Scotland."

"Or Homestead." anid Mr. Hinnian.

announnemental particular and the second sec

tland."
"Or Homestead," said Mr. Hinnissy.
"Or Homestead," said Mr. Dooley.

CHILD LABOR. | CHARLOTTE VELLER.

Considering labor as a commodity, it follows that we may expect men to buy it in the cheapest market, says Cheriotte Teller in the American. When the skill of a child is sufficient for the needs of the amployer the child often displaces the adult workman; or, when there is industrial depression, child isbor is retained, although more highly skilled workers are dispensed with.

When times are hardest we have the strange aight of men and women idle, the strange aight of men and women idle, whils immature children work and support the family—the weakest bearing the heaviest hurdens!

But before men can buy labor it is necessary that isbor be for sale, and the question arises: "Why do children seak employment?"

Tha report of factory inspectors of Islands for 1900 shows that the children of American workmen are amployed in for mercian workmen are amployed in for men land of American workmen are amployed in for men to buy labor it is necessary that isbor be for sale, and the question arises: "Why do children seak employment?"

The report of factory inspectors of Illinois far 1900 shows that the children of American workmen are smployed in fawer aumbers than these of foreigners. The reason is evident—American traditions as to education and a higher standard of living. In Europe, on the other hand, it is customary for the children of the working classes to seek employment at the earliest possible age. Therefore, custom is partly responsible. But, after the child has once entered into competition with the adult, there follows a long line of reasons for other children seeking employment.

Children accept has wages, even when they do full work; for that reason wages are lowered in those occupations where they are ampleyed in any number. The report says:

"It has been found that in those districts where child labor reveals the contribution of the children in partly balanced by a corresponding loss in the income of the atults of the family."

Mr. Willengaby, the economist, says:

"The father cannot werk for less than

CORRESPONDENCE.

from lead poisoning as well as office chemical poisoning make locking a common occurrence. A boy's chance of death from dangerous machinery is swentimes as great as that of a man; and for girls the chance is thirty-these times, greater for those many and

on times as great as that of a man for girls the chance is thirty-thrue it greater for those under 16 then for the over that age.

Children in America so to well all because it is the custom of the country from which the parents came, we have their help is needed in superting family. Through the children the age of wares is lowered and the creation of the respect.

But, wome than this, the future of country is endangered; for, is the we of the report: The prospective country and its occassile emerged involved in the efficiency of its well people, and the necessiles of the report involved in the efficiency of its well people, and the necessiles of the report of the people, and the necessiles of the report of the people, and the necessiles of the report of the people, and the necessiles of the report of the people, and the necessiles of the people, and the necessiles of the report of the people of the

What a Child Ought to Know.

What a cross country to know that according to not an Anarchist nor obruseath hope, while Anarchy papersons despair. Recalling would said be considered the table of the despair to the table of table

for use of the workers in

THE CROSS STRUMB.

to scal.
Striking ironworkers of Everett,
Wash, held a big meeting and declared
for Socialism.
In Cincinnati an expelled cigarmatur
has brought suit for \$2500 damages
against the union.
Trainmen at the South Side Elevated
relivend struck for an increase of 25
cents and a ten-hour days.
Chicago Federation of Labor has submitted the guastion of discussing politics
in the body in the referendum.
Hea Francisca trade misenists held a
maeting and decided to take independent
political action. The bitter strike is respeciable for the more.
The British Trades Union concress

spensible for the move.

The British Trades Union congress vited to accumulate a fund with which to fight the House of Lords picketing decision "and other legal wrongs."

South Chicago steelworkers, who returned to go on strike, are whining because President Schwah classes the mill in which they work as "benunion." The Beer Bottlers' union of San Francisco has been locked out of all but one of the local breweries. A walkout of all browery employes is likely to follow.

The secretary of the Michigan Federa-ion of Labor was at its last convention nativeted to prepare a bill providing for the establishment of a state printing of-

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of American has a membership of 17,700 confined to Oma-ha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and East St. Louis, Ill.

Granite cutters are making a move to have the Chinese excinsion act, which ex-pires next year, extended and request that other unionists give moral anpport by petitioning Congress to pass new hill-

The seventeenth annul convention of the Indiana Federation of Labor has passed into history as the largest meet-ing in the history of the organization. Over 130 organizations were represent-

ed.

A machine for making cloth bags has been invented by an Akron man. The work is entirely automatic and will be a big saving to flour and cereal manufacturers, and can also be used for salt and

Four hundred collar cutters of Troy, N. Y., have been locked out for ten weeks and only five have deserted. All the trade unloss of the city recently lev-ied an assessment of \$1 on their mem-bers for the benefit of the men.

Philadelphia Labor league wants all the unions in the country to petition the government to take control of and operate the United States Steel corporation and all other capitalistic combines that are making war on labor.

A dispatch from Wilkesharre, Pa. says the anthracite coal operators will other into a conference with the miners to arrange a new scale, and that "the same interests that fought the Amalgamated association will oppose making any concessions to the miners."

The laundry workers of Los Angeles.

SOCIALISM IN THE

One Catholic Priest Challenges

Another-Prospect for Judge

and Socialist to Meet

at Milwaukee.

Grady:
"Bellevue, Ky., Sept. 13, 1901.
"To the Rev. Father Wimsey, St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati, O.
"Dear Bir: I hava just learned from reliable sources that in last Sunday's

Because the sife weaver strikes law-year at Paterson, N. J., presented that his client were unjustly treated by be-ing areasted and fined upon the eligitest occasion, the court fined him fill and stated that scales would be presented at all learness. And people are associated that everybody don't have "respect for the law."

A cable from Paris says the farmen near Nantes have begun to use auto mobiles in agricultural work. Attach meens for "lowing, planting and manula have been fixed to the sides and bottom have been mixed to the more and portion of the autos in such a manner that the report says, twice the amoust of work can be done in one-half the time weeded

under the old system.

Carroll. D. Wright, in the World's Work for August, says that from 1890 to 1890 wages increased 4.8 per cent. Dun's Beview for September says that since July, 1897, "the cost of living has risen 33.7 per cent." In other words, while wages are slowly crawling up at the rate of less than 1 per cent. per year, the cost of living has been jumping shead at the rate of 8 per cent.

ing shead at the rate of 8 per cent.

"Strikes should never be called until a competent committee has exhausted every effort to hring about a peaceful settlement. Always be cautious and never over-confident." This warning has been sent to every individual member of the Cigarmakers' International unlen by George W. Perkins, the president. Accompanying the warning are attainties showing that the union has engaged in 495 strikes in five years, an average of about one to each local union.

In a damage anit against a railway

In a damage suit against a railway company, tried in Philadelphia recently, a joror was challenged because he had a pass on the road. The counsel for the railroad maintained that holding a pass was insufficient ground on which to challenge a juror, at the same time stating that "the judges have passes on all roads." Note that this statement was made by the counsel for the rail. was made by the coonsel for the rail-road company, and he no doubt told the truth, for he was himself an ex-judge.

The 'longshoremen's strike in New Or-lesns has ended in victory. The rates of pay settled on are now the highest paid for anch work anywhere in this country. They are 40 cents an hour for regular, 60 cents an hour for swer, and 80 cents an hour for Sunday time. Handlers of grain get 50 cents an hour for regular, 75 cents for over, and \$1 for Sunday time. The 'Longshoremen's union is made up of 900 negroes and 750 whites. The tollers of the two races worked in harmony through the atrug-gle, and this sensible course resulted in ancecess.

the unions in the country to petition the government to take control of and operate the United States Steel corporation and all other capitalistic combines that are making war on labor.

A dispatch from Wilkesharre, Pa. says the anthractic coal operators will onter into a conference with the uniors to arrange a new scale, and that "the same interests that fought the Amaigamated association will oppose making any concessions to the minera."

The lanndry workers of Los Angeles, Cal., recently started a co-operative lanndry and have already anceceded in forcing one of its leading competitors out of business, others being on the verge of suspension. The proprietors had formed a combination in order to defeat the union.

Wisconsin News.

Comrade A. S. Edwards spoke but fonday at a special moeting of the santers and Decorators union. Last Sunday Comrade Seidel of Mil-vankee had an interesting meeting at Duplaineville and organized a new wanch.

branch.
Comrade Chris. Westphal of Chicago
has located in Milwankee. He is an
earnest young worker and a "chip of the
old block."
The comrades at Han Claire are
hastling gallantly for The Herald. Better look out or that scholarship will go
to Ean Glaire.

Courade B. H. Thomas returned that Saturday from a two weeks' vacation, passed with relatives in New York state, and is again enthusiastically at work. All Wisconsin branches will take at-tion on the new state constitution at an early day. State Secretary Thomas sent out notices this week. Frompt ac-tion is desirable.

non is desirable.

Branch 43 will have a general raily Thursday evening, October 10, at the hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Ministral street. Comrade Edwards will give an address. All Socialists and their friends are invited.

Indiana State Notes.

Indiana State Notes.

The secretary of the state reorganization committee is receiving and committee the vote on the propositions animisted for referendum vote.

It is boped that all organizations will report as early as possible in order that the propaganda and agitation may be commenced immediately.

Branches and locals in making their reports should also be careful to give the number of local or branch together with the number of votes for or against each proposition in order to avoid delay in the announcement of the vote.

Secretaries sending such reports should sign their full name and address.

Comrade Strickland of Chicago started an agitation tour at Terre Hante October 2.

Branches 7 and 9 of Evansatile hand

ber 2.

Branches 7 and 9 nf Evansville have consolidated and elected the following officers: Mathew Hollenberger, chairman G. W. Hall, secretary; Henry J. Hart

G. W. Hall, secretary, memory, results wig, treasurer.

The comrades of Indianapolis are engaged in the city election and are carrying on a vigorous agitation.

A splendid address to the voters is being widely circulated and meetings are held at the various factories and workshops. They should and no donbt will receive a large increase in their vote.

New Hampshire Socialists.

The following questions have been sub-nitted to referendum vote in New Hamp

shire:
1. Shall the word "Democratic," a dropped 1. Shall the word "Democratic," as is now in the party name, be dropped, and the name Socialist Party of New Hampshire, F. S. A., be used instead?
2. Shall all "hranches" willing to pay state per capita tax be accepted into the New Hampshire Socialist party, whether it ahall elect to pay national tax or out?
3. Shall governor and congressman be-

3 Shall governor and congressman be selected by "branches," and nonunated by referendom vote of the party instead of calling a public convention, as we are not an official party.

4. Shall all money or property given to state committee or party remain as a gift for - ate propaganda work from the date of the closure of this referendum?

where we ask the comraders of the action for a contribution that will affect in-stant aid.

We need measy and Rierature, and we need it quickly. Send measy to Comrade E. M. Dobbelaar, Fort Lee, N. J., and

Hierature to the secretary.
STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES,
N. M. Gobel, Asting Secretary
14 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.

GENERAL NOTES

Chicago negroes have formed a brane of the party.

Charles H. Kerr is now the Illinois state committee.

Bucknell university boys, in York, Pa, are holding debates about Socialism. Branches 7 and 9 at Evansville, Ind. have united for more effective propa-

ranga.

Prof. Herring of Notre Dame college
Versailles, Ind., told his class that the
should study Socialism.

The Socialist Saengerbund of Chicago will hold its tenth annual concert at Brand's hall, on Sunday, October 20.

Brand's hall, on Sunday, October 20.
Comrade x. O. MacCartney is anyoused to give a course of thirteen lectures on Socialism at Bockland, Mass.
The third annual memorial demonstration by the miners of the Twelfth district of Illinois will take place on Saturday. October 12, at Mt. Olive, to commendate the death of the four victims of the Virden conflict. Engene V. Debs will be the principal speaker. There will also be present John Mitchell, national president of the Miners' unlon, and other promisent advocates of labor's cause.

The courades at Minnessodis have take

The courades at Minnespotis have taken the opportunity afforded by the confused discussion of the recent assassing the daily papers to show that the doctrines of Socialism and Anarchism the doctrines of socialism and Anarcia are diametrically opposite and to the Socialist position. Comrades G Lockwood and S. M Holman have allowed considerable space in the local press in the form of interviews and let-lers.

From San Juan, Porto Rico, Alvin Hascher, organizer for the Socialist party, writes as follows: "The Spanish municipal authorities are the lowest subjects whom I have ever known, and especially in San Juan, where they keep a rotten gang of scabs and discharged police to destroy our noblo organization, but they cannot succeed. Through our protest to ux-Gov. Allen we have got rid of this rotten police gang, and will also get rid of those corrupt municipal officers. The people and the present police sympathize with us, for they know we are a body of orderly and right-thinking workingmen."

The Socialists of Nebraska held their The Socialists of Nebraska held their state convention at Omaha September 21, and had a great gathering-200 delegates attending. They perfected a state organisation, electing J. A. Boyce of Kearney, chairmao; George E. Baird of Omaha, secretary, and F. H. Alexander of Omaha, treasurer. The headquarters will be at Omaha. The following state ticket was nominated: For judge of the Snpreme court, J. B. Randolph of Omaha; for regent of the State university, Miss Bula Wilke of Brock; for regent of the State university, William Schram of Kearney. Bernard McCaffery of Omaha was elected national committeeman.

the the second s

The économic interests of the capitalis

and virtual asvery.

The Sconomic interests of the capitalist class dominate our-entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate alaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extread their commercial dominion ahroad and enhance their suprement at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual coofficts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete ovarrhow of the capitalist cystem of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. aystem of production, are alike politic representatives of the capitalist class.

will fit all in the second will fit and second four second for the second for the second fit and second fit and

utilised for that purpose, in well the workers may receive the gas their toil.

5. The education of all childre the age of 18 years, and state in incipal aid for books, clothing use 6. Bequal civil and political rismen and women.

7. The instinctive and reference portional representation and the recall of representatives by limit neats.

result in perpetuating me c tem through the compromise the Socialist revolution.

→ PARTY NOTICES. →

SATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Leon Greenbann, Room 427, Emilie Bidg. St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE—Sec-retary, John M. Reysolds, 422 Butter street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE-W. E. White, 229 Exchange street, New Haven, secretary, Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurors Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, R. A. Morris, 314 E. Indiana street. Chicago. Meeta second and fourth Pridays in the month, at 65 North Clark attreet.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Dr. Watter T. Roberts, 2216 Wes Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE 8 N. W. Lermond, Thomaston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE -Secretary, Squire E. Puiney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville; Assistant and Fnancial Secretary, Albert G. Cliffard, Mount Ab-burn Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Clarence Nsely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Banm street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE-retary, Geo. B. Leotard, Boom 535, drus' Bidg., corper Nicollet avenne Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street. NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE—Chairmei J. A. Beyon, Kearsey; Secretary, Geo. E. Baird Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, John P. Welgel, Treaton, N. J. Meeta third Sunday in the month, at 3 p. m., at Newark.

NEW TORK STATE COMMITTED—Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st. New York, Meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third atreet, Day ton. Meeta every Monday evening.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Setary, P. V. Danahy, Breaswick Hor

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, Joseph Gibert, Box 637 Seat tie. Meet drif Sunday in the mosth, i p. m., at 220 Unlon street.

The Free Scholarship

Bau Claire, Wis.

FRIENDLY CONTEST OF WO

As bitherto announced in The He we are prepared to give a Pree Rch ship in Stoll's College, Ben Cl Wia, the eash value of whish is to the one sending in the largue; ber of subserflux at 60 cents, to to this paper. This unneal of are able to make through the goody of the Clark.

TO INCREASE THE CIRCULAT

Socialism. Should the walls able to thirt advantage: luck for financial reasons cipal Stoll agrees to find, for him during the year, give our communes and fri

SEPT. 15th TO DEC. 31st

And the result will be amounted soon thereafter as practicable. It winner can go to the college at time that waits his courseless. The splendid opportunity to help the splendid opportunity to help these by helping yourself at the same in Tn aid you in making the carries have had printed a quantity of purchase the same in the sam And the result will be announce soon thereafter as practicable.

Free Trip to Bullalo and

SEND IN TOUR ORDER FOR I

Standard Socialist L

A. Salar

Secretary-treasurer, J. Woodland svenue, Phili

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 616 State street Milwankee, Wis.

Are You in the Race?

STOLL'S COLLEGE

le to be wen by semicledy who gets the largest manther combinated by the gets like and two solves and the semicle for the Remail to two solves and the semicle for year. If you are, when semiles for your lists he serve and sear-so. We shall not that you are in the pair to that, we have long account of your work.

WITH DESIGNATION OF PLAS AT

most sacred social teachings you ontrage.

"Now, therefore, I challengs you ontrage.

"Now, therefore, I challengs you to a debate opon this vital subject I maintain that the real anarchy fles at the root of the present industrial system of competition and that anarchy would be sessuitally impossible mader Socialism. The basic principle of the hrotherhood of God, upon which Socialism rests, makes for peace everywhere and is, therefore, anacomposentisingly opposed to war, regime, murder, injustice, hate, scorn, and sill manner of social and moral incursable blumder in a sensition of love for my fellow maa and from a sensition of love for my fellow maa and from a sensition feet of the people, and by the employment of certain suddry pallistives, and "Whereas, Even the capitalistic press of longer makes the increasable blumder in an analysis of confusing forces that are opposite in an increase of the debate. I am moved to challenge you in this fashion and the attendance of the people, and by the employment of certain suddry pallistives, and "Whereas, Even the capitalistic press of confusing forces that are opposite in a visuality pallistive, and the confusion of confusing forces that are opposite in a visuality pallistive, and the confusion of confusing forces that are opposite in a visuality pallistive, and the confusion of confusing forces that are opposite in a visuality pallistive, and the confusion of confusing forces that are opposite in a visuality pallistive, and the confusion of confusing forces that are opposite in a visuality pallistive, and the capitalistic present of confusing forces that are opposite in a visuality pallistive, and the capitalistic present of confusion and analytic collectivism; therefore, be it "Becoved, By branch No. 1 of Wisconsin, the oldest established Social Democratic Proposition of the propo

SOGIALIST PARTY NEWS.

Socialism is now fairly in the arena, where it must contend for supremacy with the intellectual apologista for capitalism. We welcome the prospect. Immediately following the debate in Milwankes between a clergyman and one of the editors of this paper, comes the news that Father Thomas McGrady of Bellevne, Ky., who is well known to Socialista, has challenged Father Wimsey, a priest connected with Bt. Peter's Catholic cathedrai of Clincinnait, to a public debate on Socialism. The challenge is the ontrome of an attack on Socialism by Father Wimsey and is made in the following letter written by Comrade McGrady:

meeting will be between Judge Tsul D. Carpenter and a representative of the party to be selected by a committee of Branch I.

The following letter and resolutions, forwarded to Judge Tayenter last week, will explain the situation at the present writing:

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The following letter and resolutions for an analysis of the selected by a committee of Branch I.

The following letter and resolutions for a grant forwarded to Judge Tayenter last week, will explain the situation at the present writing in the situation at the present writing in the situation at the present writing writing.

The real of the situation at the present writing of the following the selection of the Knights of Columbus, containing reflections and imputations against the report in The Daily Free Press of remarks and to have been made by yon on the evening of Wednesday at a meeting of the Knights of Columbus, containing reflections and imputations against the season of the Knights of Columbus, containing reflections and imputations against the season of the Knights of Columbus, containing reflections and imputations against the season of the knights of Columbus, containing reflections and imputations against the season of the knights of Columbus, containing reflections and imputations against the season of the "Dear Rir: I have just learned from reliable sources that in last Sunday's sermon, when denouncing anarchy, you sought to lay something of hlame upon Socialism, and, inferentially, upon the priests who are in the latter movement. I would commend to your thoughtful study the proverb of Rochefoucault, "Les espris medicores condemnent of ordinaire tout ce qui pease leur portee"—men of narrow brain nanally find fault with everything which surpasses their understanding.
"Socialism works for the highest interests of humanity. In denouncing Socialism and, hy inclusion, the hrotherhood of man, you are fighting against the very people from whom you derive your means of support. It is chiefly out out of the hard-earned pittance of the tollers that men of your stamp build contry chorches to a Redeemer whose most sacred social teachings you outrage.

"Now, therefore, I challengs you to a

people as a moral coward and an intellectually dishonest teacher.

"Respectfully yours.
"T. McGRADY,
"Paster St. Anthony's chirch,
Bellevne, Kenticky."
We should be delighted to learn that
Father Wimsey had accepted, although
It is doubt'ni if he will do so, because,
as Comrace McGrady writes: "He
knows the hollowness and weakness of
his cause." Mesowhile, the interest in
our debate with Rev. G. Stearns having scarcely subsided, there is atrong
probability that another debate will take
place in Milwankee. This time the
meeting will be between Judge Paul D.
Carpenter and a representative of the
party to be selected by a committee of
Branch I.

The following letter and resolutions,
forwarded to Judge Carpenter last week,
will explain the situation at the present
writing:
"Milwankee, Wix, Sept. 26, 1000.—The

on us as Socialists which we have an undeniable right to rectify if possible. Respectfully yours.

"INEVITABLE NECESSITY."

A DREAM. St. St. St.

And I said, "Why does she lie there now?"

And he said, "I take it, ages age the Age-of-dominion-of-muscular farce found her, and when she stooped lew te give suck to her young, and her back was broad, he put his burden of subjection on to it, and tied it on with the bread hand of Inevitable Necessity. Then she looked at the earth and the sky, and knely there was no hope for her aid she ky down ou the sand with the burden she could not loosen. Ever stace she has lain there. And the ages have come, and the ages have gone, but the hand of Inevitable Necessity has not been cut."

And I looked and I saw in her eyes.

band of Inevitable Necessity has not been cut.

And I looked and I saw in her eyes the terrible patience of the cuttury, and the ground was wet with her term, and her nostrils blew up the sund.

And I said, "Has sie eyes tried to move?"

And he suid, "Sometimes a limb has quivered, flut, she is when the heavy she cannot rise with the harden on her.

And I said, "Way does not be whe stand by her heavy her said on on?"

And I said, "Way does not be whe stand by her heavy her said on on?"

And I said, "New the first tried of the said of the sa

Olive Schreiner.